

**Amendments to the Claims:**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) An image forming method comprising a step of developing an electrostatic latent image formed on an electrophotographic photoreceptor with a toner for electrostatic latent image development containing a binder resin and a colorant, wherein a surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor contains a compound having an unsaturated double bond, a surface of the toner for electrostatic latent image development has at least one kind of particles selected from metal oxide particles and metal nitride particles, and the toner for electrostatic latent image development has a SF-1 shape factor of 110 to 140 and contains a binder resin obtained by polymerizing a polymerizable monomer having a vinyl double bond, and a storage of elastic modulus at 160°C ( $G'(160)$ ) of the toner for electrostatic latent image development is in the following range:

$$80\text{-}150 \text{ Pa} \leq G'(160) \leq 620 \text{ Pa}.$$

2. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein a total amount of the metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles added is 0.1 to 10% by mass relative to the toner, and the ratio of metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles having a particle size of no more than 0.03  $\mu\text{m}$  relative to the total amount of the metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles is in the following range:

$$0.01 \leq (\text{amount of particles having a particle size of } 0.03 \mu\text{m} \text{ or less}) / (\text{total amount of metal oxide particles and/or metal nitride particles}) \leq 0.8.$$

3. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein the toner for electrostatic latent image development comprises colored toner particles prepared by mixing a resin particle dispersion having resin particles with a particle size of no more than

1  $\mu\text{m}$  dispersed therein with a colorant dispersion having a colorant dispersed therein, aggregating the resin particles and the colorant to form aggregated toner particles, and coalescing the resulting aggregated particles by heating to a temperature that is higher than a glass transition temperature of the resin.

4. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein the toner for electrostatic latent image development further comprises at least one kind of releasing agent.

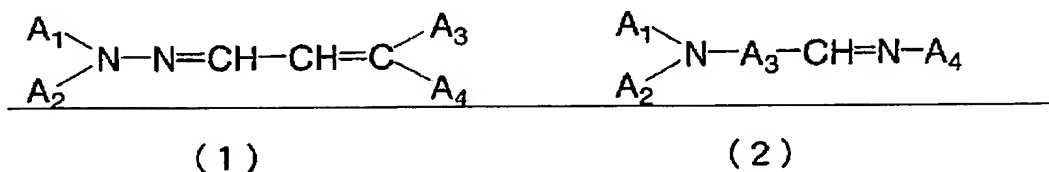
5. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 4, wherein a content of the releasing agent contained in the toner for electrostatic latent image development is 0.5 to 50% by mass.

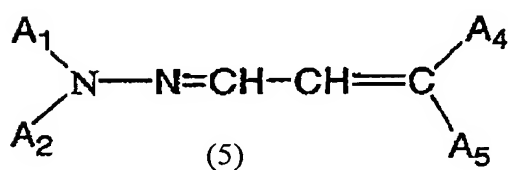
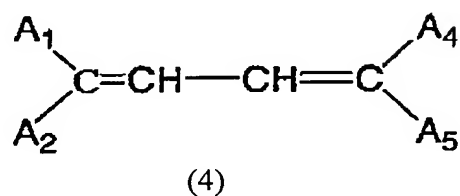
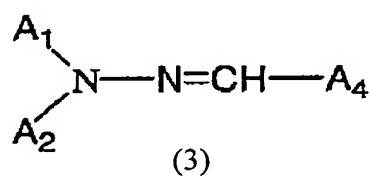
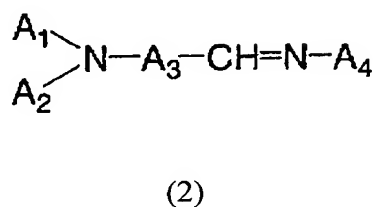
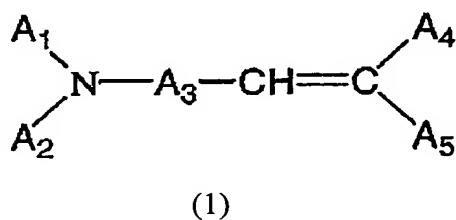
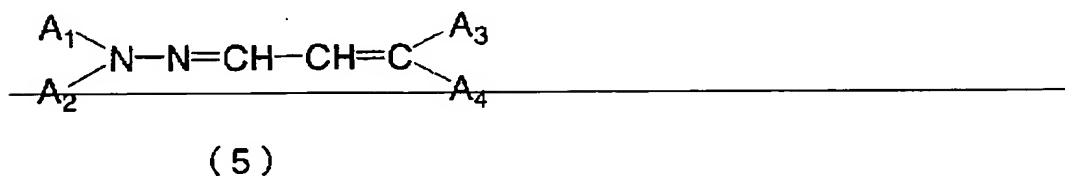
6. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein an average particle diameter of the toner for electrostatic latent image development is 3 to 9  $\mu\text{m}$ .

7. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein a particle-size distribution of the toner for electrostatic latent image development is no more than 1.3.

8. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein the polymerizable monomer having a vinyl double bond has a carboxyl group.

9. (Currently Amended) An image forming method according to claim 1, wherein the compound having an unsaturated double bond on the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor has at least one kind of structure shown in the formulae (1) to (5):





wherein A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>4</sub> and A<sub>5</sub> each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a halogen atom, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthryl group, a pyrenyl group, a perylenyl group, a naphthcenyl group, a biphenyl group, a benzyl group, a pyridyl group or a

carbazolyl group, each of which may have a substituent, and A<sub>3</sub> represents an alkylene group which may have a substituent.

10. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 9, wherein the electrophotographic photoreceptor further comprises an antioxidant.

11. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 9, wherein the compound having an unsaturated double bond on the surface of the electrophotographic photoreceptor is a charge transporting material.

12. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 11, wherein a ratio by mass of the charge transporting material relative to the binder resin (charge transporting material/binder resin) in a charge transporting layer is 0.08 to 6.

13. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 9, wherein a thickness of a charge generating layer included in the electrophotographic photoreceptor is 0.1 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

14. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 9, wherein a thickness of a charge transporting layer included in the electrophotographic photoreceptor is 5 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

15. (Currently Amended) An image forming method comprising at least the steps of:

forming an electrostatic latent image on a surface of an electrostatic latent image bearing body;

developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner for electrostatic latent image development containing a binder resin and a colorant to form a toner image; and

transferring the toner image onto a surface of a transfer material, and thermally fixing the toner image,

wherein the surface of the electrostatic latent image bearing body comprises a compound having an unsaturated double bond; the toner for electrostatic latent image development comprises a binder resin obtained by polymerizing a polymerizable monomer having a vinyl double bond, has at least one kind of particles selected from metal oxide particles and metal nitride particles on a surface of the toner, and has a shape factor SF1 of 110 to 140; and a storage of elastic modulus at 160°C ( $G'(160)$ ) of the toner for electrostatic latent image development is in the following range:

$$80\text{--}150\text{ Pa} \leq G'(160) \leq 620\text{ Pa.}$$

16. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 15, wherein a Vickers hardness of the surface of the transfer material is 5HV0.30 to 1000HV0.30.
17. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 15, wherein the transfer material has a multi-layered structure.
18. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 15, wherein the transfer material comprises inorganic fillers.
19. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 15, wherein the surface of the transfer material further comprises a compound having a functional group containing a fluorine atom.
20. (Original) An image forming method according to claim 15, wherein the surface of the transfer material further comprises a silicone material.
21. (New) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the storage of elastic modulus at 160° ( $G'((160))$ ) of the toner is in the range  $210\text{ Pa} < G'(160) \leq 620\text{ Pa}$ .
22. (New) The image forming method of claim 15, wherein the storage of elastic modulus at 160° ( $G'((160))$ ) of the toner is in the range  $210\text{ Pa} < G'(160) \leq 620\text{ Pa}$ .